VOL. 6.

DRS. BOLIN & BIGHAM, PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS. MILLERSBURG, O.,

S. K. CRAWFORD, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon,

MILLERSBURG, OHIO. DR. C. W. BUVINGER,

Physician and Surgeon, MIDDLETOWN, O.

Professional calls promptly attended to

DENTISTRY.

In Millersburg Again, READY, WILLING AND WAITING to per-

J. P. ALBAN, DENTIST MILLERSBURG, O.



A rificial teeth in-

Office a few doors west of Weston's Saloon. Nov. 28, 1860.-yl.

BENJAMIN COHN,

READY - MADE CLORNING. Of Every Description, COR. OF JACKSON & WASHIGTONSTS..

MILLERSBURG, O. CASKEY & INGLES, BOOKS & STATIONERY

Millersburg, Ohio. PLAIN & FANCY dos pretnitions

OF ALL LINDS, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

J & C. YORWORK, at the Millersburrg anners BUGGY AND BUFFALO WAGON, January 31, 1861-24tf

WAIT'S, having purchased Worley and Judson's improved Sewing Machine, is still on to wait on the public in his line in the way of a CALL AND SEE IT OPERATE. Abore Jno. Carey's Auction Room.

Sept. 20, 1860. - nom3. A. WAIT?.

HERZER & SPEIGLE. E. STEINBACHER & CO., Produce & Commission MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Plour, Grain, Mill Stuff, Salt Fish, White and Water Lime, PURCHASERS OF

Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Seeds, Dried Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Wool, &c. Wy 1,1861-4 MILLERSBURG, O. BAKER & WHOLE,

Forwarding and Commission countrymen. Wise became pretty tight MERCHANTS. SALT FISH, PLASTER, WHITE

AND WATER LIME. PURCHASERS OF FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED, Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow and all kinds of Dried Fruits.

WAREHOUSE, MILLERSBURG, O.

New Tailor Shop. M ESSRS. HENDERSON & JACOBS respectfully inform those wanting clothes and that they have taken the room immediately over Mulvane's Store, where they are Prepared to give Fits

at all times and at reasonable prices. Their long experience in the business enables them to guarantee satisfaction. Fashion Plates regularly received.

HENDERSON & JACOBS.

NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP!

ONE door West from J. Mulvane's store, in the room formerly occupied as Post Office, where the under-signed is prepared to doall kinds of work in his line, es-Fine City Sewed Work.

n such a manner as not to be excelled west of the Alle-REPAIRING done nestand on shor R. B. I have on hand, as agent, a lot of home made age eastern Boots and Shoes which for ready pay I will sall on such terms that you compet fall to buy. Please try me once, and call soon.

Taly 26, 1880—49tf

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!! HAVING had considerable experience in the oil bu diseas, personally, we are prepared to make all th TOOLS mary for boring wells, and pumping oil, and our ENGINES

ly ahead in regard to power, or fuel used to WE DEFY COMPETITION either in style of Engines or price. We make engine from 3 to 100 horse power, for which motive power is re CHAPM AN, BARRETT & CO. Wooster, March 28 1861.-22

THE BEST, THE LARGEST, THE CHEAPEST.

ager on the occasion. He was a little tight but performed his duties well-con-

From 50 Cts, to 7 Dollars

MILLERSBURG, HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1862.

Jeff. Davis.

cording to aunouncement. Owing to the

importance of the occasion, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, the members of the Cabinet, and

the Confederate Congress, concluded to

this connection, that owing to the extreme

scarcity of boots and shoes, South, all

doing without them as much as possible

dent was visibly affected, and was noticed

to wipe his eyes (and his nose also) on his

their eyes on, let 'em run-consequently

the apartments were in an exceedingly

sloppy condition, and Mrs. Davis-who.

as we said before, had no stockings on her

feet, and whose shoes leaked badly-caught

an awful cold. She may get well, howev-

Henry and Donelson, not to have any fes-

tivities on the occasion; but Davis said he

wasn't going to be cheated out of his little fun if Buckner had gone up with fifteen

thousand men. Accordingly a big dance came off in the evening at the Spottswood House. The President danced first with

Mrs. MENMINGER, wife of the Secretary of

the Treasury. The President was dressed in full Confederate party costume-one

trowser on the right leg, a drawer on the

left, a sailor jacket, a pair of spurs, sword, bowie knife and tooth pick completed his

neat and graceful dress. He substituted

not feeling as though he could afford to

subject his shoes to the wear and tear of a

ast him until the war is over. Mrs. Mem-

ninger was attired in a Balmoral shirt and

fine tooth comb. Her hair was combed

back of her ears and tied with a cotton

owing to their rich and gorgeous costumes

heavenly Southern Confederacy. He

won't sacrifice himself yet, however, think-

ing his presence necessary to cheer his

before the evening was over. He is confident that the Southern nation is all right

yet; and that so soon as the Northern

Democrats rise to assert the rights of the

South, and the Southern Confederacy is

recognized by England and France-both

of which events he thinks near at hand-

all will be "old peaches" with Secesh .-

After the dancing had been kept up to a

auguration (and the last one) of a Presi-

dent in the Southern Confederacy. The

following were the regular toasts presented

ERN CONFEDERACY .- May he live to see

every Lincoln vandal, who dares to show

himself South of Mason and Dixon's Line,

wiped from the face of the earth like the

Music .- "We may be happy yet." [All

fired doubtful.—Ed. Plain Dealer.]
2d.—NAG'S HEAD.—If it hadn't been

for Nag's Head, our beloved Wise would

Response by Alexander Stephens. Al-

exander was, however, too far gone from excessive "celebratin" to make the necessa-

ry response, and it was passed over for the 3d.—FLOYD THE COWARD.

4th .- THE NOBLE BUCKNER .- Would

to God the Lincoln fanatics would hang

him-his blood would enrich the Southern

Confederacy already highly manured by

5th .- THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

-The only government on the face of the

Response by the President; but Jeff.

thus the second response was passed over.

until a late hour. Mr. Benjamin, the Sec-retary of War, was the efficient Floor man-

sidering. The most notable feature of the

celebration outside was the burning of

Floyd and Pillow in effigy along side of

ington Monument.

Many other volunteer toasts were pre-

earth established on consistent, wise and

the blood of other of our brave sons.

Music.-Monaie Mask.

well established principles.

Music.—"The Pea Nut Gal."

6th .- SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

Music.-The Rouges March.

frequently: "Go in Aleck!"

spurs for shoes for the sake of economy-

It was at first concluded, on account of

er-probably will.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Jeff. expects to serve his six years; and Report of the Inauguration of already "wire-pulling," to ensure his re-RICHMOND, Feb. 22.-The inauguration Unionists, however, that he will be bempof President Davis took place to-day, ac- pulling before that time.

From Despatches to Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Gale at Washington. wear shoes, (without stockings,) in the procession and during the ceremonies—not wishing to mar the dignity of the inauguration by appearing barefooted, as is their wont. [It may be proper to explain, in A violent Northwest wind visited Wash ington and vicinity this morning. Such flags as were not speedily drawn in were very soon whipped into ribons, and it was deemed best not to hoist the flags on the Senate and House of Representatives upon the assembling of these bodies. The skylights of the Congressional Library were classes there are under the necessity of demolished, and the ratling of roofs over the Senate and House rendered the transaction of business difficult and caused no consequently bare footed people are no un-common sight. Even ladies appear on the streets shopping, barefooted.—Ed. Plain Dealer.] During the ceremony the Presilittle alarm. Several houses were blown down south of the Capital, and a number of roofs torn off in various parts of the city. Trenity Church, on third and C streets was damaged to some extent by the upshoes frequently. This emotion soon spread itself among the sympathetic audience. Those who had shoes to wipe setting of one or two wooded pinnacles on the towers, and the throwing down of one front, and a portion of the roof was also The water in the Potomac was lashed

into a perfect foam, the waves dashing furiously over the Long Bridge and the wharves. At the wharf of the Lunatic Asylum, against which the wind had a the loss of Roanoke Island, and Forts Henry and Donelson, not to have any fesmerging the timgers. A schooner, which had anchored off the Arsenal, dragged six anchors and drifted ashore, and considerable damage was done to other vessels lying at the wharves. The steamers were compelled to cease runing, and a freight train coming up from Alexandria could with difficulty make its way against the gale.

About noon it was noticed that the lofty steeple on the Thirteenth street Bantist Church (where the Rev. Dr. Sampson has been officiating) was swaying fearfully. It finally was blown down, and the massive bell entirely crushed the roof and side walls, leaving the front and east walls standing. The fine organ of the church is presumed to be uninjured from the appearance of the walls where it stands but of protracted dance. This pair of shoes must this there is no certainty, as no one has ven tured among the ruins to see. The steeple was 161 feet high from the roof. The damages are estimated at not less string. The cotton string elicited much than \$12,000.

applause. Mrs. Memminger is a plucky The north wall in its fall crushed the back building of the fine dwelling on that Mrs. Davis, owing to the cold she took at the inauguration ceremonies went home side, belonging to Mr. S. Masi, and occuto dry her feet. Mr. Stevens, the Vice President and his wife were present.—
Aleck, got pretty well slewed before the

President and his wife were present.— Aleck, got pretty well slewed before the Some of the heaviest suffereres were the evening was over and made himself quite conspicuous, damning Lincoln and his dealers in small wares along the streets, Northern "Hessians." He was dressed in for they could illy afford to lose their stock a new pair of cotton drawers (Southern manufacture) and a palm leaf hat. When schnapps and rickety tables went hob nobbing promiscuously, while their proprietors not engaged in drinking he was smoking a penny cinnamon eigar. Mr. Stephens in the course of the evening waltzed with

Tin signs occupied a conspicuous posi-Mrs. Secretary Memminger. The two, tion in mid air, reminding one of kiteflying

made a fine show as they whirled past in this fascinating and voluptuous dance.— Tow Toward one o'clock the gale abated, and the wrecked material began to be collected. The President for the instant forgot his In one place lay a buggy on its broadside, exalted position, and was heard to yell out in another, a wagon laden with several bales of hay, in a similar position. On top General Wise came up from Nag's Head of a tree fluttered a portion of somebody's in the course of the evening-having near-ly recovered from his late fright. Wise awning, with the words "Clothing Renovated and." Everybody present agreed says he don't care a cuss about losing O. that no further renovating was needed for Jennings, his boy; he only wishes he had fifty more to slaughter for the good of the

the present. Across the river, in the vicinity of the camps, the scene was perfectly ludicrous. Tents were carried away bodily, leaving a few bare poles and boards as relics of more quiet times. The stoves which many had fixed up so neatly, were tipped over and rolled along the ground with a clattering sound, som of them being destroyed by their rapid tocomotion.

Wonderful Feat of a Horse.

An Eastern exchange says:late hour the company adjourned to the dining room where a banquet had been dispread. After the banquet had been dispread. After the banquet had been dispread to a sleigh took fright at the locomotive of the Boston and Worcester Railroad near Boston, and, disengaging himself On Thursday night last a horse attachspread. After the banquet had been dis-cussed, toasts and speeches finished the from the sleigh, dashed upon the track ahead of the engine. The train followed at a speed of fifteen miles per hour, and at every stopping place the borse was discov-ered to be in advance. Culverts were plenfestivities consequent upon the the first intiful, but the horse escaped them all, crossing the bridge over the Charles River, at the junction with the branch, and passed safely over the bridge without flooring, a half a mile or so beyond, The whole dis-tance traveled was about five miles, and the uncovered bridge was 100 feet long. An examination of the bridge proves that the horse, in leaping the spans of the structure, gathered upon every third sleeper, and this too in the night time, a feat probably never excelled. The sleepers are about three feet apart.

Will They Come Back?

The Richmond papers say that every train from Manassas is crowded with sol diers who are on their return home to visit their friends-but who have promised to come back and re-enlist. Wonder how much, under the circumstances, this promise is worth ! The succession of rebel defeats which the rebel cause is encountering at every point must be a lively inducement to return. Once at home, they will, we fancy, come to the cenclusion that patriotism imperatively requires them to stay where they are, so as to help drive away the "Hessian invaders" when they go down that way. Besides, if they spend a few weeks at their firesides, it will probahad gone home to attend to his wife, and bly prove so difficult for them to find their old comrades and commanders, unless they seek them among the prisoners in the sented and read, and the ball was kept up Union camps, that they will scarcely attempt so desperate an undertaking .- N. Y. Herald.

was introduced into the Mississippi Legislature, and passed both houses, on the re-President Lincoln, in front of the Wash- ception of the news of Crittenden's defeat. calling out 20,000 volunteers for the war world by his life does by his death.

The Treasury Note Bill.

So many amendments have been made in the Treasury Note Bill since its provisions were given to our renders, that the following synopsis of the bill as it finally passed both Houses, will be useful to our

Section first provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue \$150,000,000 of United States notes, without interest, payable to bearer, and of such denominations as may be deemed expedient, not less than fifty dollars; \$50, 000,000 of these to be in lieu of the de mand Treasury Notes authorized in July last, which shall be taken up as fast a possible, and notes here provided substituted for them. These notes shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, debts, &c. except duties on imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States, except the interest on bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin. The notes shall be a lawful tender in payment of all debts, except the above exceptions. Any holder of these notes, depositing a sum not less than fifty dollars with the Treasof the small brown stone blocks from the urer of the United States, shall receive duplicate certificates of deposit, one to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall issue to the holders an equa amout of bonds of the United State, bear ing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-an-nually, and redeemable after five years, and payable twenty years after date .-These United States notes to be received as coin at their par value in payment of any future loans by the Secretary of the

Section second provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue, on the credit of the U. S., bonds to an amount not exceeding \$500,000,000, redeemable after five years and payable in twenty years, bearing six per cent. inter-est, payable semi-annually, with which to fund the treasury notes and floating debt. These bonds to be not less than \$50

each. All stocks, bonds, and other securi-ties of the United States held by individuals, corporations or associations shall be exempt from taxation by State authority. Section third describes the form and engraving of the notes and bonds, and appro-priates \$300,000 with which to execute

Section fourth provides that the Secretary of the Treasury my receive on deposit for not less than 30 days, United States notes, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, the depositors to receive therefor certificates of deposit which shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The sums may be withdrawn at any time after giving ten days notice on the return of the certificates, provided that the interest on these shall cease at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the aggregate of such deposits shall not exceed

at any one time \$25,000,000. Section fifth provides that all duties on imported goods, paid in coin, shall be set | ited from our forefathees apart as a special fund, to be applied as follow: 1st, to paying in coin the interest on the bonds and notes of the United States: 2d, to the purchase of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt: 3d, the residue to be paid into the United States

Section sixth provides that any person counterfeiting any United States note, bond or other security, or who shall pass, or have in their possession, any such counterfeit, shall be guilty of felony and punished by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years. Section seventh provides a similar pen-

alty for all persons guilty of counterfeiting or illegally issuing any plates or engrav-ings printed for these notes, bonds &c. It is thought at Washington that the

amount of certificates, provided for in the fourth section, will reach thirty millions before the Treasury notes are ready for circulation. The work on the latter is being hurried as much as possible.

How a Female Trio Came it over The Wheeling Intelligencer credits to

correspondent of the St. Clairsville Gazette with the following story: One day last week, 3 women of Bridge-

port-Mrs. H., Mrs. McC., and Mrs. M .all wives of soldiers in the Federal army and participants of the charities of Ohio, each one of them drawing some two or three dollars per week; but not satisfied with spread-eagle liberality, concluded, as the fairy legends say, "to seek their fortune" in another clime. So, after having laid their heads together, it was arranged that one should be spokesman, another take care of the spoils, and another, a saucy Irish woman, should do the crying With that understanding they entered the town of amalgamation (Wheeling) under the guise of grass-widows of the secession army; and then and there, after much sniveling and lamentation, and abundance of tears, succeeded in stirring up the sympa-thies of several rebels to the tune of fifteen dollars in goods, pewter and groceries, and God only knows how much they would have got had it not been that they ran foul of a citizen who knew that one of them had a husband in the Union army. The fact could not be denied.

Thus "the best laid schemes of mice Thus "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a glee," and the trio had to skadadle to Ohio as fast as surdy legs could carry them, rejoiced that they had not been confiscated, after the manner of Heaton's blank paper. In justice to the secessionists of Wheeling, however, be it said, that the women made a most favora-

ble report of their liberality and kindness. It was the elder Weller, we think, who could not remember how many men one woman "was ekal to in pint o' comin' it mpt so desperate an undertaking.—N.

Over a feller," but he thought the number was five and twenty. The above story is only another confirmation of the truth of Mose Troops Called For.—A bill Mr. Weller's observations and the soundness of his experience.

How They Take It.

The fall of Donelson had a most dispiriting effect upon the rebel leaders in Richmond. They had intended to have an Inauguration Ball but the Richmonders were in no frame of mind to dance, and the ball was abandoned. A prominent bandon the atempt to gain their independence, lay down their arms, return to the erms the North may see fit to dictate.

The crisis of the war is upon us, and ed on to meet a still heavier calamity in the fall of Fort Donelson, and the surren

If these bloody barbarians, whose hands blood of men defending their own homes and firesides, dream that they are now one inch nearer the subjugation of the South than when they started on their infernal and madmen as well as savages and murderers. They have taught us a lesson we admit; they have admonished us to be more wary and circumspect, to husbands with greater care our limited resources, and not to underate our enemy.

Their success at Fort Donelson, gained ally by vast superiority of number, will only have the effect of converting the whole population of the South-men, wo-man and children-into an immence army. who will resist them at every step, and everywhere "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

The old Richmond Enquirer also groans and raves as follows.

The fortitude of our people is again to be tried, and the metal of which their courage is made to be tested, by the last news from Fort Donelson. We have met with heavy disaster there. The wretches who are invading our country were enabled by the facilities of river transportation, to bring up reinforcements to their previously whipped troops, and overwhelmed us with numbers.

But this thing we must do. By the nangled body of every man who fell at the hands of the scoundrel murderers who have invaded the country of those who never d d them any harm-by the homes we have established by our industryby the beautiful land which we have inherlies that we love-by all that is noble and patriotic and brave, and in the fear and fervently invoking the favor of God-we must all resolve, in our inmost souls, and yow with an irrevecable vew, that we will resist the enemy to the last extremity, and that we will die if we can not become

And this vow we must set about mak ing good. Let cowards tremble if they will! Let vile niggards count their treas ures in agony. But what brave or generous citizen would wish to survive the ruin of his country? Who would desire to live when odious and vulgar despots have foot upon our necks! No, fellow citizens, le us, as did our fathers, pledge our honor to each other and to the world, that our lives and fortunes be devoted to the vin dication of liberties; and that, if these are ost nothing shall survive the wreck, for nothing would be worth saving.

Courage then, people of the Confeder-

Antedeluvian Trees. The Chicago Tribune, of January sixth

We saw, a few days since, two remark able specimen of petrified trees from Pike's Peak. They belong to the University of Chicago, and so far as our knowledge extends, though a young institution, it has the finest and largest specimens of the an-tedeluvian forests with which we are ac-

the structure of the wood is as perfectly preserved as if no change had occurred .-The petrifying agent was silica, and it may

be seen incrusting some portions of the surface in white and blue globules. From the curvature of the annual rings of growth, we judge the tree from which these specimens come to have been at least fourteen feet in diameter, and their number and thickness indicate that it must have required about one thousand six hundred years to grow to that size. The larger specimen of the two is over nine feet circumference at the base, on which it stands nearly erect, and is five feet and a half high, and weighs one ton and a half, -3,000 pounds. The other specimen is nearly as long, weighing half as much, and is nearly uniform in size from end to end, while the larger specimen tapers from the base to about half the size at the top,

The species to which these wonderful specimens belong has probably been long extinct, but they appear to resemble very closely in every respect the California red-

Unionists Victorious.-The Louis rille Journal of Saturday says:

It is a thrilling and most gratifying fac that, in all the many fights and skirmishes which have taken place in Kentucky, the Union troops, though in general very greatly outnumbered, have been signally victorious. There has not been a solitary instance of a different result. It would seem as if the mere contact with the soil of Kentucky paralyzed the sinews of the rebels' arms and strengthened the muscles of their legs.

A fellow that doesn't benefit the Er Everywhere rejoicing over our vic-

Interesting Foreign News.

only rumors, but open charges that the whole war panic was a stupendous finan-cial, stock-brokers scheme, calculated to member of the Rebel Congress, in view of the disastrous state of things is reported to have said "that they might as well amerston being connected both with the Times and the financial interests of its arts of peace, acknowledge themseves fair- managers. It is known that while the war ly vanquished, and submit to whatever fever was at the highest, and when, in consequence of the danger of hostilities. The tone of the Richmond press is lugu- holders of stocks were disposing of them brious, and the same time terrifically ter- at ruinous sacrifices, the Rothschilds were rible. The Dispatch, edited by a North- buying everything in the market, and that they have consequently added fabulous sums to the untold wealth they had before. everse upon reverse comes in quick succes- It is also known that Palmerston and sion. We have scarcely recovered from Russell had knowledge of a pacific dispatch depression consequent upon our defeat at from Secretary Seward—which, in reality, Fort Henry and Roancke, ere we are call-dispersed every possibility of war upon the Trent affair-three weeks before its contents were known to the public; and that, der of our brave troops holding that im- furthermore, Palmerston expressly denied that any such dispatch had been received. This was to keep stocks down still longer, that the unscrupulous brokers might rere now soaked to the elbows in the life alize their enormous profits at the expense of the people. Englishmen can with poor grace taunt us with the frauds upon our Government, when they have such a twenty million specimen of rascality among mission, they prove themselves to be fools their head officials. But the game is now played out, the money is made, the government is twenty millions poorer, and

peace once more reigns. There is still an interest felt in the threats of recognition of the Confederacy. It was said that upon the opening of Parliament a strenuous effort would be made for such recognition. Upon the 6th instant Earl Derby made an important speech upon the subject in the House of Lords. This speech was so misreported in the Times that the gentlemen was made to 1816, has about four hundred pupils. say directly the opposite of what he really said. Upon the next day he corrected this and library. The State Library and Capimportant misrepresentation. He said he would not notice the other inaccuracies in Mechanic's Library Association, was formthe report, which he believed was not so accurate as reports in that journal generally were, and he only alluded to the one he had mentioned because it attributed to him exactly the opposite of what he uttered. In refference to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the Times reported him to say that the time had nearly arrived when her Majesty's Government ought to be called upon to recognize the successful revolt of those Confederate States. Now, what he did say was, that in his judgement the time had not arrived when Her Majesty's government was called upon to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and he added that although the practice of the Majesty's government was to recognize any de facto government that had succeeded in establishing itself, he did not had been so complete and so successful as to justify them in recognising the inde-pendence of a State which had not yet shown the power of securing and maintaining their own independence.

How the Rebels Feel.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19, 1862. The most extensive preparations had been made for the inauguration of Jeff. Davis as president on the 22d inst. The ceremony was to have been performed with all the pomp and splendor that could be devised. A military parade and banquet were to add too the attractions of the ceasion, and a grand ball was to conclude the festivities of the day. Now, however, all this is changed. In view of the serious reverses that have happened, the ceremony is to be of the simplest kind, without pomp or parade, without any military dis-play, without banqueting or feasting; and as to the ball, as one of the ladies said, "It would be disgraceful to be dancing and enjoying ourselves after such defeats, and while our possibilities are suffering." So the ball, too, has been abandoned. On Sunday last the Spottswood House.

nd the pavement in Tront of it, were filled with excited crowds, discussing the news from Fort Donelson, and the critical condition of the Confederacy. A prominent member of the rebel Congress, whose relation to the rebel President gave great weight to his words, declared "that the day had come in which the Southern Confederacy was to pass through the fire; that the events of the next three months would decide whether or not the Southern people are worthy of being an independent nation; that the fortunes of war consists of alternate victories and reverses and that, having had their day of triumph, they were now about to experience a period of defeats; that the preparations of so skilful and scientific a General as McClellan, made at his leisure, resulting in the formation of an army of 600,000 soldiers, with the discipline of regulars, must result in some successes on his part. But the reverses," he said, "would try the temper, the powers of endurance and the patriotism of the Southern people. If they be-came discouraged: if their soldiers, tired of one brief campaign, refused to reen-list for the war, they might as well abandon the attempt to gain their independence, lay down their arms, return to the arts of peace, acknowledge themselves fairly vanquished, and submit to whatever terms the North saw fit to impose upon them. But, if their troops re-calisted, and the spirit of their people remained unsubdued, the vic-tories which the Unionists had gained would be of no advantage to the victors, but would only be a salutary lesson to the South; that the topography and natural features of the Southern States were such that no armies, however numerous and out being surrounded and cut off, either by stay crushed. regular or guerrilla warfare; that the tide fortune would soon turn again in their favor, if they would learn to rely on themNO. 29

Further Details of Nashville.

From a sketch of Nashville, we take the following particulars, additional to those already given:

Cumberland river, one a railroad bridge, of wood with an immense draw two hundred and eighty feet, and two stationary spans, each two hundred feet. This bridge was finished in 1850, at a cost of \$240,000 .-The other is a wire suspension bridge, of more than seven hundred feet span, and one hundred and ten feet above the water. It was begun in 1850, and cost about \$100,000. The city water works were constructed in 1833, and the total expense up to 1861, has been more than \$500.000. The water is raised from the river to four reservoirs, which have an aggregate capacity of one million six hundred thousand gallons. Gas was introduced in the city in February 1850. Among the public institutions the most important is the Nashville University, incorporated in 1785, under the name of Davidson Academy, and in 1806 as Cumberland College. ceived its present title in 1826. It had during the recent prosperous times, before the rebellion, about two hundred students in the literary department, and four hundred in the medical school. The literary department was united in 1855 with the Western Military Institute, and took the latter name. The students receive in addition to their classical education, a quasi military training. The main building is a handsome Gothic edifice of stone. It has a library of fifteen thousand volumes .-The Medical department, opened in 1850, also occupies a fine building, and possesses an extensive museum, besides having the charge of a valuable mineralogical cabinet of twenty thousand specimens. Shelby Medical College, is a new and flourishing institution. A public school system went into operation in 1855, and there are now three large schools and a theological seminary. The female academy, founded in The Historical Society has a good museum ed in 1860. The principal benevolent in-Charity, Workhouse established in 1859, and the Tenn. Blind Asylum, founded in 1844. The Penitentiary is a handsome stone edifice, built around an open court, and has about four hundred covicts .-There are twenty-seven churches, including a Roman Catholic Cathedral; eight banks, a savings bank, three insurance companies, and several large hotels including St. Cloud and the Maxwell House. The latter will

accommodate six hundred persons. More Slave-Catching by the 2d Ohio Cavalry-How a Slave was Delivered to his Secession Master and how he didn't keep him. The following spirited sketch is from a rivate letter in the 2d Ohio Cavalry to is mother. It is dated Platte City, Feb. 17th. It proves the truth of the charges that have been made of the fugitives be-ing returned by the commanding officers, and then-to the honor of the Reserve, and the brave boys who accomplished the feat-tells how a slave was rescued from his inhuman master and sent to land of

We omit names and some other details that might get the writer into trouble with

his officers if published:
"We had a big time the other night. A darkey ran away from his master, and came to Company -. He was a good fellow, and we were going to take him with us to Fort Scott; but along came his old master with an order from the Colonel to hunt for his nigger. The Colonel was not to blame; he had to obey his General. The old sinner had three men with him .-We knew he was secesh, and we were awful mad. The darkey said: "don't let him take me; he will kill me." Our officers were mad too. When night came, one of our best boys came to me and said: "Yankee, that slave must see Leavenworth to-night." I was in for it. After roll, at 9 o'clock, we started. There were three of us. The boys' names were - and

- and myself. The boys were just the right kind for such such a thing-big, strong and good pluck. I am not very large or very stout, but I like that kind of work. It was 4 miles to the old sinner's house; we went across lots to avoid the patrol. We got there about 11 o'clock. There was a light in the house; we went up and looked through the window. What a sight! three men, beside the master, had the slave stripped and tied, and one of the men

whipping him with a cowhide!

Mother, I had read of such things, but never saw them before. It does not come home to read of them as it does to see them. There stood the slave, with his

bare back bleeding—an awful sight!
We ran in, and C told him to stop that. The master said it was his nigger, and he would lick him when he wanted to, and he hit the slave again. We had our revolvers out and ready. C. knocked the old fellow down with the butt of his revolver. The other men never said a word.

We took the slave down and had him put on his clothes. The boys stayed and watched, and as I knew the road to Leavvenworth, I went part of the way with him, and showed him the way to go. The boys waited till I came back."

Ex Governor A. Wright has been ap-pointed to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright in the Senate of the United States. Gov. Wright well disciplined, could penetrate them, or is an able and true Union man, and goes take possession of any of their cities, with- for crushing the rebellion so that it wil

The Seceshers at Chicago complain bitterly of the cold. The Journal states selves alone. But they must put forth their best efforts, and give up the idea of foreign aid at present."—N. Y. Herald.